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Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, September 23, 1771.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

THE conſequence of the determination of the houſe of Repreſentatives not to reſcind the reſolution of the former houſe, [redacted] was an immediate prorogation of the general aſſembly, and the next day a diſſolution, agreeable to *the orders of a miniſter of ſtate!* Governor *Bernard* in a ſubſequent letter to lord Hillſborough, preſſed his lordſhip for further orders reſpecting the calling a new aſſembly; and acquainted him, that "when the uſual time ſhould come, it would be quite neceſſary that the governor ſhould be able to *vouch poſitive orders* for his not calling the aſſembly, if he was not to do it," and he adds, that "with regard to the calling the new aſſembly in May, it would require much conſideration." By the Charter of this province, which is a *Compact* between the Crown and the People, it is ordained, that a General Aſſembly ſhall be called on every laſt Wedneſday in May yearly: Did gov. *Bernard* then think that his lordſhip, to whom in one inſtance at leaſt, he had ſurrendered the power of the governor of the province, could by another order *reſcind* that eſſential Right of the Charter? It would in truth require much conſideration with one, even of his lordſhip's peculiar turn of mind, before he would aſſume an authority to put an end to the conſtitution of the province: He had gone far enough already.—— The Charter further ordains, that the aſſembly ſhall be held "at all ſuch other times as *the governor ſhall think fit.*" Not as lord Hillſborough ſhall think fit, for he is not the governor. Could the governor think that the people were ſo ſtupid as to be ſatisfied with his *vouching orders* for neglecting that which it was his indiſpenſable duty to do as governor of the province; and by neglecting which, either with or without his lordſhip's orders, there would be an end to the ſupreme legiſlative power; the eſtabliſhing of which, as Mr. Locke ſays, is the firſt and fundamental poſitive law of the commonwealth. The general aſſembly is conſtituted by the charter, the *legiſlative* of the province; having full power and authority to make all ſuch orders, laws, ſtatutes, &c. not repugnant to the laws of England, as *they ſhall judge* to be for the good and welfare of the province.—"The firſt framers of the government not being able by any foreſight to prefix ſo juſt periods of return and duration to the *aſſemblies of the legiſlative*, in all times to come, that might exactly anſwer all the emergencies of the commonwealth, the beſt method that could be found, was to truſt this to the prudence of one, *who was always to be preſent*, and whoſe buſineſs it ſhould be to watch over the commonwealth." Hence the charter provides, that the governor who is to reſide in the province, and who, *being always preſent*, muſt be acquainted with the ſtate and exigences of the public affairs, ſhall have full power and authority to adjourn or diſſolve the aſſembly, and call a new one from time to time as he ſhall judge neceſſary: But our governors have of late given up this power *of judging* to a miniſter of ſtate; reſiding at a thouſand leagues diſtance, and therefore utterly unable to determine, if it was lawful for him to do it, at what time the neceſſities of the ſtate might require the immediate exertion of legiſlative power. This miniſterial manœuvre, to ſpeak in modern language, which threatens the deſtruction of the conſtitution, will, it is hoped, be the ſubject of national enquiry, when the preſent confuſion in Britain and America, ſhall, as it muſt ſoon, be brought to a happy iſſue. "The legiſlative is ſacred and unalterable in the hands where the community has fixed it." In this province it is fixed by the community, in the hands of the Governor, Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives: In their hands therefore it ought to reſt ſacred and unalterable; to be ſure as long as the expreſs conditions of the compact are fulfilled.—Lord Stafford, and many Lords and great men before him, ſuffered death for attempting to overthrow the conſtitution of the ſtate.—Their crime was called, and I ſuppoſe juſtly called, *Treaſon*: It ſurely could not have been treaſon therefore, to have diſturbed and reſiſted them in their mad attempts, even though they might have produced the orders of a king—What puniſhment awaits thoſe who have manifeſtly attempted to overthrow the conſtitution of the American colonies, the time which we hope for, and is haſtening on, will determine.—If the very being of the Legiſlative of this province is for the future to depend upon the mere *will* and *pleaſure* of an arbitrary miniſter—if *he* may take it upon him to *dictate* ſuch meaſures as he pleaſes, and to diſſolve them, or which is the ſame thing, order an *obſequious* governor to do it, upon their non-compliance with his will and pleaſure, ſurely we have little to boaſt of in ſuch an aſſembly.—The charter may be taken away *in parts* as well as in the whole: And it ſeems by ſome *later miniſterial mandates* and meaſures, as if there was a deſign to deprive us of our Charter-Rights *by degrees*: An attempt upon *the whole* by one ſtroke would perhaps be thought too bold an undertaking. His lordſhip could not indeed have choſen a more effectual ſtep to deprive us of the *whole* benefit of a free conſtitution, than by attempting to controul the debates and determinations of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, which ought for ever to be free, and ſuſpending the legiſlative power of the province, for their refuſing to obey any mandate, eſpecially when it was not only contrary to their judgments and conſciences, but, as it appeared to them, abſurd. It is a pitiful conſtitution indeed, which ſo far from being fixed and permanent as it ſhould be,—ſacred and unalterable in the hands of thoſe where the community has placed it, depends entirely upon the breath of a miniſter, or of *any man*: But it is to be feared from this as well as other *more recent* inſtances, that there is a deſign to raiſe the foundations of the conſtitutions of the colonies, and place them upon this precarious and ſandy foundation.—— I have ſeen a letter from the agent of this province to the government here, dated ſo long ago as March the 7th, 1750; wherein he ſays, "I am afraid there is at bottom in the minds of ſome, a fixed deſign of getting a parliamentary ſanction of ſome kind or other, if poſſible, to the King's inſtructions on this occaſion;" which was the redreſſing the inconveniencies proceeding from the paper bills. And in another letter of the 12th of April following, he writes, "Since my laſt, I have found too great reaſon *to confirm* my apprehenſions, that ſome perſons *of conſequence* here, are determined, if poſſible, to put the future uſe of the credit of the ſeveral governments of New-England, wholly under the power of an inſtruction; and what tendency that may have to *introduce the King's inſtructions into the government of the other colonies, in other inſtances*, I need not obſerve. This deſign ſeems to be conducted *with great art*." The fears of that *watchful* agent, there is reaſon to apprehend, from the perfect good underſtanding that now ſubſiſts between the *ruling men* in the American department, on *both* ſides the atlantic, may very ſoon be far from appearing groundleſs. Inſtructions have of late been ſo frequent, and in *every inſtance* ſo punctiliouſly obey'd, that there is reaſon to fear, unleſs greater attention is had to them, they ſoon will be eſtabliſhed as *rules of adminiſtration*, not only to governors *as ſervants of the crown*, but to legiſlatures. The enforcing them ſeems to be conducted with equal *art* on this ſide the water at preſent, to that with which the original *deſign* of introducing them was conducted on the other ſide, when that agent wrote.—They may ſoon therefore be regarded as *fixed laws* in the colonies, even without the ſanction or intervention of parliament. *Principiis obſta*, is a maxim worth regarding in politics as well as morals; and it is more eſpecially to be obſerved, when thoſe who are the moſt aſſiduous in their endeavours to alter the civil conſtitution, are not leſs ſo in perſuading us to *go to ſleep* and *dream* that we are in a ſtate of perfect ſecurity.—— What benefit is it to us to have a governor reſiding in the province, inveſted with certain powers of *judging*, and acting according to *his own* judgment, for the good of the people, if he is to ſubmit to be made a *man of wire*, & for the ſake of *preſerving the emolument* of a governor, with the name only, is turned this way or that, as the miniſter *directs*, without any judgment of his own? And of what uſe can a legiſlative be to us, without the free exerciſe of the powers of legiſlation? Liable to be thrown out of exiſtence for not acting in conformity to the will of another? Can there be any material difference between ſuch a legiſlative, and none at all?—The *original conſtitution* of this province, the charter, required the convening a new general aſſembly in May: The *public exigencies* might have required it ſooner: But governor Bernard was determined in neither of theſe caſes to convene an aſſembly, if he could but *vouch the poſitive orders* of the miniſter, who had no right or legal authority at all to interpoſe in the matter. "The uſing of force upon the people without authority, and contrary to the truſt repoſed in him that does ſo, is a *ſtate of war* with the people": This is the judgment of one of the greateſt men that ever wrote. "If the executive power, being poſſeſſed of the force of the common wealth, ſhall make uſe of that force to hinder the *meeting* and *acting of the legiſlative*, when the original conſtitution or the public exigencies ſhall require it, the people have a right to *reinſtate* their *legiſlative in the exerciſe of* their power: For having erected a legiſlative, with an intent they ſhould exerciſe the power of making laws, either *at certain ſet times* or *when there is need of it*, if they are hindred by any force, from what is ſo neceſſary to the ſociety, and wherein the ſafety and preſervation of the people conſiſts, *they have a right to remove it by force*." From this inſtance of the diſſolution of the aſſembly of this province, as well as that of the ſuſpenſion of the *legiſlative* of New York, for refuſing to *execute* an act of parliament, requiring them to give and grant away their own and their conſtituents money for the ſupport of a *ſtanding army*, poſterity will form a judgment of the temper of the Britiſh adminiſtration at that time: Whether a different diſpoſition has ſince prevailed, will appear from the meaſures they have taken *in general*; and particularly from the anſwers to the addreſſes, petitions and remonſtrances which we have lately ſeen. One would have thought that the American legiſlative aſſemblies had become too harmleſs bodies, to have been the objects of miniſterial rage, ſince the paſſing of acts of parliament for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing revenues at the expence of the coloniſts, without their conſent, and for appropriating thoſe revenues as they ſhould think proper. The moſt eſſential Rights of American legiſlation, are thoſe of raiſing and applying their own monies for the ſupport of their own government, and for their own defence: By the late revenue acts, theſe rights are in effect ſuperceded, the parliament having already granted, ſuch ſums, as they pleaſe, out of the purſes of the coloniſts, for the ſame purpoſes. Thus the ſhadow of legiſlation only remain to them: Their importance is at an end. They may indeed, as the Pennſylvania farmer obſerves, whoſe works I wiſh every American would read over again, "They may perhaps be allowed to make laws for yoking of hogs or pounding of ſtray cattle: Their influence will hardly be permitted to extend ſo high as the keeping roads in repair; as that buſineſs may more properly be executed by thoſe who receive the public cash." Their ſubſtantial rights and powers, lord Hillſborough himſelf ſhould know, are as really annihilated by theſe acts, as they would be, if they were deprived of all exiſtence. "Upon what occaſion, ſays that elegant writer, will the crown ever call our aſſemblies together, when, *the charges of the adminiſtration of juſtice, the ſupport of civil government*, and *the expences of protecting, defending & ſecuring us*, are provided for" by the parliament? "Some few of them may meet of their own accord by virtue of their ſeveral charters: But what will they have to do when they are met? To what ſhadows will they be reduc'd? The men, whoſe deliberations heretofore, had an influence on every matter relating to the liberty and happineſs of themſelves and their conſtituents, and whoſe authority in domeſtic affairs at leaſt, might well be compared to that of Roman ſenators, will find their determinations to be of no more conſequence than that of conſtables."—— And this will not be the utmoſt extent of our *miſery* and *infamy*.

CANDIDUS.

(a) By mr. Jam adams

(1) To Find them Turn to Index in this Vol & Vol. 2.

(2) vid molaſſes act pa. 9. vol. 2 — Tea act pa 735. vol. 1 vid. Farmers Letters pa. 781. &c

V vid pa. 157. vol. 2. about the Circular Letter, vid pa. 43. — vid pa. 163. Vol. 2. & pa. 878 vol 2
O vid. Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 2. Q vid. pa. 719. Vol. 1. S Billeting Act pa. 274 Vol. 2.

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Yesterday Capt. Brace arrived here from Falmouth, which he left the Middle of August—The Packet from Falmouth sail'd with the Mail for New-York with him. By Capt. Brace we have a Print of the 6th of August, from which we have extracted the following Articles.

August 3 Advice is received that the Empress of Russia has rejected seven of the articles of peace drawn up for ratification between Russia and the Porte.

It is said some very unpleasing accounts were received on Saturday night, in an express from the British Ambassador at Constantinople.

August 6. They write from Plimouth, that the Regiment lying in the barracks at the Dock there, has orders to hold itself in readiness to embark for North America.

Another Remonstrance to the King is in contemplation, wherein it is said the Lord Chamberlain's letter to the Citizens, with their consequential reception at St. James's, will have a capital place.

The Earl of Rochford, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, superintends the American department, during the Earl of Hillsborough's residence in Ireland, so that the execution of the business of the Colonies is in no degree obstructed by his Lordship's absense.

Letters from Paris mention, that to such a height are the public disputes in that metropolis arrived, that the King has doubled his body guard; for there is great reason to suspect that there are Damiens yet left in France.

The young King of Sweeden is to be crowned at Upsal on the 3d of September next.

It was reported this morning that very satisfactory answers have been received by our Ministry from the Courts of Versailles and Madrid, regarding certain cases now upon the point of being happily terminated.

We hear it is in contemplation at the Admiralty Board to advance the pay of Midshipmen and Petty Officers on the Royal Navy.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.

Extract of a Letter from London.

"Several Changes have already taken Place at Court, but none of them are much in Favour of America.—The Expectation of a War with Spain is over; but the Citizens of London express great disgust at the tame Behaviour of our Ministry, in the Affair of the Convention."

NEWPORT, September 9.

To the PRINTER.

As several hundred of the industrious farmers and planters of North-Carolina, some of whom were in good circumstances, have been entirely ruined by the malpractices of the public officers of government, and the extortion of those Vultures the lawyers, who have for years, with impunity, been gorging on the vitals of that unfortunate country, I beg you will insert the following sketch of the bills of costs in one of the Courts there, as a specimen of the injustice of their law proceedings.

A PLANTER.

"William Few had six actions for trifling differences and debts, one of which was discontinued; the bill of cost was £. 8 13 0

second verdict, for	£ 1	19	8,	debt and cost	9 18 1
third verdict, for	7	0	0,	do. and do.	12 1 0
fourth verdict, for	0	13	4,	do. and do.	7 5 4
fifth verdict, for	2	1	2,	do. and do.	12 4 6
sixth verdict, for	0	0	0,	cost,	13 6 5
	£.	20	15 0	£.	71 8 4
					20 15 0
				£.	60 13 4

So that in recovering ten pounds, fifteen shillings, the costs are sixty pounds, thirteen shillings & four pence."

BOSTON, September 23.

From the Massachusetts Gazette of Thursday last.

The Choice of Mr. Wilkes to be Sheriff, makes a great Noise in England. We are informed that it is of no substantial importance, the most valuable Part of the Opposition having separated from him, and it is said that Administration has never stood more firm since Lord North has been at the head of the Treasury than it does at present.

That Sir Francis Bernard was returned from Lincolnshire, and was in great Credit by the principal Nobility in England, particularly Lord North and Lord Hillsborough.

Lord Hillsborough was to embark for Ireland the 24th July, and intended to return in about two Months.

From the SPY of Thursday last.

The account of Governor Tryon's battle with the Regulators, was received in England in July last, we expect soon to hear how it affects the minds of the people there.

By a gentleman lately arrived from England, we learn, that Sir Francis walks the streets of London, as unnoticed by gentlemen there as the very porters, and that even Lord Hillsborough is ashamed of him.—As the tools of power become useless, they are despised by their scandalous employers.

It is said, the famous Col. Fanning, who was so active in the Carolina affair under Governor Tryon, is arrived in Connecticut, if so, it accounts for the extraordinary paragraph and letter in favour of Governor Tryon, published in the New-York Gazette of September 9, 1771. viz. The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Connecticut to his friend in this city. "I suppose Col. Tryon has done more for the support of Government in North-America, than all the Governors in it. If that most dangerous and daring rebellion that has happened this age, had not been quelled by him, an universal revolt would have succeeded in all the colonies: For you may depend upon it, this was the last scheme of all the sons of faction, to collect a body there, as they supposed that government the least able to resist them: But God be thanked that they have found a *Tryon!*"

[*A Tyrant!!*]

Every stratagem that Satan & a wicked ministry could invent, has been used to enslave BRITONS, by none of which have they been able to accomplish their designs; their last attempt is by a flagrant misuse of the public money to BRIBE all that depend upon them for preferment, and having pitched upon men, whom they think will for hire execute their diabolical purposes, impudently tell us, that "The measures adopted by the ministry for making the American Governors and pendant of the provinces, seems very well calculated to secure the DOMINION of the mother country, who while they depended entirely upon the provincial assemblies for their salaries, were always *slaves* to the party preponderating, and were often led into concessions not a little injurious to the supremacy of England," they add, "thus we shall not make the guardians of our *rights*, the unavoidable *betrayers* of our property." A worse idea of an American Governor a man cannot well have! SLAVES to those on whom they depend for support, TRAITORS, not GUARDIANS of the RIGHTS of those that employ them. Such are the men that the present ministry would chuse for Governors, and by plundering the people they get money to bribe them. What a blessed purpose the American revenue act serves! Rise America, and resist the plunderer, and let the world see and know, that you acknowledge no Governor that you do not make dependant upon you, by stipulating with him for a salary. Were George the third independent on the nation for his support, would the nation own him for their sovereign? Surely NO. (*Thus far Spy.*)

Samuel Eliot has imported in the Ships just arrived from London, Liverpool, & Glasgow, a fine Assortment of English, India and Scotch Goods, which will be sold at his Shop near the Head of Dock Square, at such Prices as SHALL give Satisfaction to those who may favour him with their Custom.

*** FREDERICK WILLIAM GEYER, desires all those who are indebted to him, either on Bond, Note or Book, to make speedy Payment; and those to whom he is indebted, are desired to call for their Money; as he intends for Europe early next Spring. He also acquaints his Customers and others, that he has received a large and general Assortment of ENGLISH and INDIA PIECE GOODS, by the last ships from LONDON, which he will sell by Retail remarkably cheap, and to those that buy by Wholesale for near the Cost and Charges, for Cash only.

An Account of the Protest of the Hon. House of Representatives of this Province in June last, was in the London Papers of July 25.

We are informed by the last Ships from London, of the Death of Capt. James Ball, of this Town, and eldest Son of Mr. John Ball deceased. Capt. Ball was a dutiful Son, and a kind and loving Brother. He was a Gentleman highly esteemed by all that knew him, and his Death is greatly lamented.

We are informed, that since the Battle of Alamance, more than 2500 famalies, whose provisions were exhausted, and families broke up, by the march of Govesnor Tryon's army through Orange and the adjacent counties, have removed to South Carolina, and will be followed by many more: And that the late "signal and glorious victory," as it has been called, is likely to depopulate and ruin a great part of that province.

A Whaling Sloop from the Western Islands for Boston, having caught 5 Fish, was spoke with on the 1st of September, in Latt. 40. all well.

On Thursday Morning came on for Trial before the Superior Court at Worcester, the Action of Trespass brot by Ebenezer Cutler of Oxford, Plaintiff, against Robert Pierpont and Caleb Davis, Defendants:—The Damages He demanded were £.5000 Lawful Money.——We hear the Cause was closed by Mr. Josiah Quincy for the Defendants, and by the Attorney General for the Plaintiff, the Day following.—When the Cause was committed to the Jury, who agreed in about 3 Hours, and brought in their Verdict on Saturday in favour of both the Defendants. ✶

While Mr. Justice Trowbridge, (who we hear sum'd up this interesting and important Cause to the Jury, much more at large than any of the Court) declined making explicit Declarations to the Jurors of what he took to be the Facts, *he was clear and determinate upon what he held to be the* Law: *In doing which, he gave a striking Proof how capable he is of displaying the Lawyer and the Judge.*

On hearing the Verdict, one of the Audience archly said, he verily believed that the Jury were PROPERLY observant *of* ALL *that fell from the Bench during this Trial; and he doubted not they were* abundantly *convinced of the Truth of one just Observation which was delivered by Judge Oliver*—— "*There is a Destruction which walketh* in Darkness, *and a Pestilence that wasteth* AT NOON-DAY." ✶

Saturday last arrived the Tamar, and Yesterday the Martin, Sloops of War, in 7 Days from Halifax—We hear Commodore Gambier was to sail from thence for England, in about 10 Days after they left that Place.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Coronation; the same will be observed this Day as usual. The Men of War in the Harbour did not Fire Yesterday.

The Admiral's Ship is beautifully ornamented with Flags and Colours of the different maritime Nations.

Capt. Brace, on his Passage from Falmouth, fell in with Admiral Spry, who with 6 Sail of the Line was cruizing off Scilly, and was detained by him several Hours.

Saturday arrived Capt. Callihan, in a Ship from London, he sailed in Company with the other Ships lately arrived from thence.

Wednesday next Mr. John Hunt, is to be Ordained; and the Rev. Mr. John Bacon, Installed, joint Pastors of the Old South Church in this Town.

William Bant

HAS Imported in the Hayley, Capt. SCOTT, from LONDON,

A General Assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, among which are elegant white and yellow ground Brocades, cloth-colour'd and green English Damask, plain and sprig'd white and black Sattins, white, black and blue sprig'd Modes, Paduasoys, Ducapes, Mantuas, and a Variety of other Silks, which he will sell at the very lowest Rates for Cash, at his Store fronting Dock-Square.

*** *Those Persons who will favor him with their Custom, may depend upon being well used.*

JOHN LANGDON,

At the New Book and Stationers Store, opposite the Post-Office in Cornhill, Boston,

HAS just received by the Hayley, Capt. Scott, from London, A large and fine Assortment of the most Modern Books in all Branches of Literature, Arts & Sciences which will be sold remarkably cheap for the Cash,

Among which are the following,

HENRY on the Bible, 5 Vol. Fol.
—— on Prayer,
—— on the Sacrament,
BURKET on the New-Testament, Fol.
LOCKE's Works, 3 Vol. Fol.
—— Essays on Human Understanding,
—— on Education,
Johnson, Bayley, Dyche's and Martin's English Dictionary.
Ainsworth, Young and Coles's Latin and English Dictionary.
Rollin's Ancient History, 12 Vol.
Mrs. Macaulay's History of England, 4 Vol.
Shakespear's Player, 9 Vol.
Plutarch Lives, 9 Vol.
[redacted]
Universal History, 2 Vol.
Fool of Quality, 5 Vol.
Clarke's Homer, 2 Vol. Davidson's Virgil.

School Books of every kind,

With a Variety of the newest and best Books in

Law, Physick, History, and the Classicks,

Court and City Register for 1771,

All Kinds of Magazines that are published in London.

BIBLES of all sorts,

which will be sold cheap by the Dozen or single,

Large Church Bibles	Octavo Bibles
Folio Bibles	Minion Bibles
Quarto Bibles	Pocket Bibles, in one &
Family Bibles	two Vols. neatly gilt.

Likewise, A large and compleat Assortment of Stationary, Accompt-Books of all sorts, Paper of all sorts and sizes, Ink-powder, Quills, Sealing-wax and Wafers, Press-Paper, some of a superior Sort to any ever imported, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. *Those who please to favour him with their Custom will find the Books of the best Edition, and bound in Calf, which is superior to any bound in Sheep, and the Price very low.*

College of Philadelphia, September 2, 1771.

DOCTOR SHIPPEN will begin his Lectures on *Anatomy, Surgery* and *Midwifery*, on Monday the 28th of October, in which will be demonstrated and explained the *situation, figure, structure* and *uses* of all the parts of the human body on the fresh subject; after which the Doctor proposes to perform and explain all the necessary *Operations* of *Surgery*; give a course of *Bandages*, and conclude with seven or eight Lectures containing plain rules for the safe practice of Midwifery, and useful directions for the proper management of mother and child during the month. Price SIX PISTOLES.

College of Philadelphia, September 2, 1771.

A COURSE of LECTURES on the Theory and Practice of PHYSICK, in the first part of which will be unfolded the doctrine of the vital, natural and animal functions of the body, both in their healthy and in their morbid states; and in the latter the causes, symptoms, and cure of diseases will be explained: To commence on the third day of November ensuing, at SIXTEEN DOLLARS a ticket.

JOHN MORGAN, M D. and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physick.

College of Philadelphia, September 2, 1771.

DOCTOR KUHN's course of Lectures on the MATERIA MEDICA, will begin on Monday the 28th of October, at twelve o'clock, in which he will treat of the various substances that are employed, either in medicine or diet, for the preservation of health and cure of diseases; describe their virtues and uses; investigate the foundation of the virtues ascribed to them; explain their manner of operation, and ascertain the proper doses and circumstances in which they may be administered with advantage.

College of Philadelphia, September 4, 1771.

A COURSE of *Lectures* and *Experiments* on *Chemistry*, will commence on Monday, the 28th of October, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, by BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the College of Philadelphia. In these Lectures and Experiments, it is proposed to deliver not only the chemical History of the various Bodies in Nature, such as *Salts—Earths—Inflammables—Metals—Waters*, &c. with their Application to Medicine; but also to explain and illustrate most of those curious Operations in Nature and Art, which depend upon chemical Principles. The whole will be taught in such a Manner, as to be intelligible to the private Gentleman & enquiring Artist, as well as to the Student of Midicine. The Price of a Ticket *Six Pounds.*

TO-MORROW

Will be published, and Sold by EDES & GILL, in Queen Street; R. DRAPER, in Newbury-Street; and T. & J. FLEET, in Cornhill;

STEARN's NORTH-AMERICAN

ALMANACK

Being, The GENTLEMENS and LADIES DIARY For the Year of Christian Æra,

1772.

Being BISSEXTILE or LEAP YEAR.

Calculated for the Meridian of *BOSTON*, in NEW-ENGLAND, Latt. 42° 25' North.

(1) vid Ld Dunmore's Speech pa. 385

(1) vid on Gov. Hutchinson Independancy pa. 576.

vid about him pa. 572

(1) vid page 556. m vid. Convention page 438. g vid page 556. V vid. pa: 512. &c. &c.

q vid. page 560. & vid pa. 512. s vid. Tea act page 735. vol. 1. o vid page 499.

* vid Cutlers Affair pa. 159. and pa. 153. Vol. 4.

Joſhua Gardner

Has received per Capt. Fellows and Scott, a further Supply of Goods, conſiſting of the following Articles, in the LADIES Way, viz.

Muffs and Tippets, a Variety of Fur-

Trimmings, black and white Gauze, figur'd dreſt ditto, Pariſnet, black and white Catgut, black and colour'd Taffaties, plain black Pelong Sattins, rich thick ditto, black and crimſon ſprig'd Sattins, black and other colour'd figur'd Modes, black and colour'd Sarſnets, fine cover'd Cap-Wire, and 12 bow'd Skelatons, a great Variety of black and colour'd Snail Trimmings, a large and fine Aſſortment of Ribbons, of the neweſt Taſte, Edgings, Footings, Blond and Bone Lace, with many other Articles, all which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

At the Shop formerly improv'd by JANE EUSTIS, Deceaſed, at the North Side of the Town-Houſe, BOSTON, is now ſelling off

By Joſeph Peirce,

Great Pennyworths of ENGLISH, SCOTCH and INDIA GOODS, by Wholeſale & Retail, in Order for a Settlement of ſaid Deceaſed's Eſtate.

N. B. Great Part of the above were pick'd out while the ſaid JANE was in London, and arriv'd ſince her Death.

Rich roſe-colour'd and green Engliſh

damaſk, a variety of brocades, and brocaded trimmings, brown paduſoys, pink, ſlate-colour'd & brown ducapes, blue and orange, white and orange, purple and orange, and pink and white changeable mantuas, white, pink and other colour luteſtrings, figur'd and ſtript ditto, ſpotted, figur'd and plain ſattins for womens cloaks and hatts, rich plain cloth-colour'd and blue ſattin, pelong ſattins of moſt colours, half-ell and half-yard perſians of all colours, perſian taffities, black taffities, ſome very low-priz'd, yard-wide white ſarſnet, figur'd modes, moſaicks, brolios, new-faſhion poplin, paoli, palatines, yard-wide crapes, yard-wide venetian poplins, roſe-colour, black and yellow alopeens, Denmark luſtres, miſſinets, tabe-rets, plain, ſtript and changeable cambletees, ſingle, double and twiſted camblets, yard-wide barlycorn ſtuffs, callimancoes of all colours, plain black ruſſell, black everlaſting, tammies, durants, and ſhalloons of all colours and prices, red penniaſcoes; a very great variety of low-priz'd, middling & ſuperfine broad cloths, amongſt which are, ſcarlets of different prices, & a piece blue half drab, twill'd beaver, coat ngs, german ſerges, flannels, beſt grey, and white & black muffs, with and without tippets, beſt grey, grey & white, and all other colour furr trimmings for cloaks, ſnail trimmings of various colors, dowlaſs, oznabrigs, ravens duck, 3-4 7-8 and yard-wide Iriſh linnens, 3-4, 7-8, yard, and yard and 3-8 cotton checks, furniture check, common & ſuperfine chip hats, black ſattin hats, faſhionable bonnets, yard wide and apron-width book muſlin, thick ditto, cambricks and lawns, long lawn, brown and yellow holland, Ruſſia diaper, huckabuck, half yard and yard-wide plain India dimity, corded ditto, brown half-ſtiffened & white buck-rams, rich damaſk, and diaper table-cloths, ſome very good, a large aſſortment of buttons, ſilk and hair, ſilk knee garters, ſewing ſilks, colour'd and white threads, ſilk & linen handkerchiefs, ſtrip'd border'd muſlin, and kenting ditto, ſtript and flower'd border'd gauze ditto, black & white plain and figured gauze, gauze aprons, ſtript and figured ſilk gauze, black and white catgut, needlework lawn aprons, figured and ſtript lawns, patent wove bone ſtays that will waſh, mens beſt white, black, and maſqueraded ſilk hoſe, with a large aſſortment of worſted, thread and cotten ſtockings, for men women and children, gloves and mitts of all kinds, a few pair of Norway doe gloves lined with furr, brocaded and ſattin ſhoes, brocaded clogs, childrens Morocco ſhoes, Ladies white & black beaver riding hats, cap wire, London qualities, ſhoe bindings, ſilk ferrets & gallooms, ſilk purſes, pins, needles, combs, comb-bruſhes, tapes, fans, black and white blond and bone laces, blue & white, ſcarlet and white, and crimſon & white blond ditto, rich Bruſ-ſels minionet & trolly laces, ſilk ſtay laces, black feathers for boys jockeys, pinching and tupee irons, powder puffs and machines, hair powder, waſh balls and boxes, court plaiſter, French chalk, Turlington's balſam of life, Greenough's tincture for the teeth and gums, Hungary and Lavender water, Eau de Luce.

N. B. Ribbons of the neweſt taſte, and collaring for the Ladies, a few dreſs caps of the lateſt faſhion.

An aſſortment of Jewelery, French wax, garnet and pearl necklaces and earings, glaſs and china ware, ſpices, the very fineſt Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Tea, writing and bonnet paper, Merry Andrew and Harry VIII playing cards, one ſett Pamela, 4 Vols. very neat Lynn-made pumps and ſhoes.

To be Sold at a public Vendue, by Phinehas Steward on Tueſday the 22d Day of October next, at One o' Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Capt. David Goodridge, Innholder in Fitchburg.

A Choice Farm, lying within one Mile and a half of Fitchburg Meeting-houſe, upon two Great Roads, containing 65 ¼ Acres, 40 Acres of which is under improvement, ſufficient to maintain 15 Head of Cattle, it is well Fenced, Wooded and Watered, with a fine young Orchard, excellently well Timber'd, and a choice good Brick Yard, with a new Double Houſe, with a Back Kitchen and a new Barn ſtanding thereon, with many other valuable Accommodations to render it a very valuable Farm. Fitchburg Sept. 14. 1771.

A young Woman, with a good

Breaſt of Milk, that can be well recommended, would go into a Gentleman's Family, to ſuckle. For further Information inquire of Edes and Gill.

Caleb Blanchard

Informs his Cuſtomers and others, That he has juſt received by Captains Scott & Symmes from London,

A large and general Aſſortment of Goods,

which he will ſell at the very loweſt Prices by Wholeſale and Retail for Caſh only, at his Store in Union-Street, BOSTON,

SUperfine, middling and low-pric'd Broad-cloths of all colours, Bearſkins, Ratteens, plain and knapt Bath Beaver, Serges, German Serges, Lambſkins, Drapery Baizes, 8-qrs. Baize, Duffels, Blankets, emboſs'd Serges, Flannels, Swanſkins for Ironing-Cloths, ſtriped ditto, Kerſeys, plain ſtriped & mix'd Cambleteens, fine broad double Camblets, Everlaſtings, black, crimſon and other coloured Drawboys, yard-wide and Stair Carpeting, a fine Aſſortment of Hoſiery, as Mens and Womens worſted thread and cotton Hoſe, Boys and Girls Hoſe, Socks, Patent ribbed mix'd and white Silk Hoſe, Silk Mitts & Gloves of all colours, worſted Mitts and Gloves, ſtriped and ſcarlet Caps, milled Caps, Macorina Waiſtcoats, Breeches Pieces of all colours, Poplins, Shalloon, Tammy, Callamancoes, plain and flowered Ruſſels, Buckrams, Buttons & Twiſt of all colours, a faſhionable Aſſortment of Silver and Gold and Thread Buttons, white and black fringed Barcelona Handkerchiefs, ſpotted and flowered Bandanno Handkerchiefs, ſilk Romalls, linnen ditto of all kinds, cotton Romalls, Catgut, Cap Wire, Skelliton, white Gauze, Gauze Aprons and Handkerchiefs, white, blue, grey and black ſpotted Sattin for Cloaks, Pelong Sattins of all colours, very rich black India Luteſtring, Engliſh and India Taffity, Luteſtrings, narrow Alamode, Sarſnets, ell-wide Perſians, plain Bengals, Peniaſcoes, an Aſſortment of the neweſt faſhion Ribbons, Ferret, Snail, blond Laces, Gimp, ſewing Silk, Muffs & Tippets and Furr Trimming of all colours, HOSE's Shoes, — A large Parcel of Iriſh Linnen of all widths, as low as any that ever was imported *directly* from Ireland or any other Place, — Cambricks, Lawns, figured and plain yard-wide and 6-qrs. Book Muſlin, ſheer & thick Muſlins, Dowlaſs, Oznabrigs, Ticklenburg, Bed-tick, Huckabuck, 3-qr. Diaper, clouting Diaper Checks of all widths, Furniture Checks, Velverets, and the beſt cotton Velvets, Dimothies, ſtriped Holland, chip Hats, Wax Necklaces, Tapes, Pins, black Pins for Hair, Pound Pins, Tapes, Shoe and broad Quality, Coat-binding, Gartering, metal Buttons, white plain ditto, Mens and Womens white and black Gloves, Norway Doe & beſt Buck Gloves, white Ruſſia Drab, Ravens Duck, Nuns Thread, fine Scotch coloured Threads, Knee Garters, cotton Laces, Fans, Aſſortment of Callicoes & Chinces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bohea and beſt Hyſon T E A, Pepper, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, China Ware, Paper, Account Books, Merry Andrew, Harry 8th, and the beſt Mogul Playing Cards, Bonnet and Preſs Paper, Ink-powder, Butt Soles. Looking-Glaſſes, Silver Handle Knives and Forks in Shagreen Caſes.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY next

At his uſual Place of Sale;

A Valuable Aſſortment of Articles, viz.

FINE Chinces, Callicoes, Cambricks, Muſlins, Lawns, Iriſh and Britiſh Linnens, Checks, Bedticken, Silk, Ginghams, Moreens, ſewing Silk of different Colours, Broad Cloths, Sagathees, Foreſt Cloths, Mens Hoſe, Handkerchiefs, &c. Some Houſe Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Silver Watches, &c.

Hopeſtill Capen

HAS juſt Imported from LONDON, by Captains COLLYER, FELLOWS, and SCOTT,

A fine Aſſortment of Engliſh and India

GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he is determined to ſell at the very loweſt Prices, by *Wholeſale* or *Retail*, for Caſh, or ſhort Credit, at his Shop in Union-Street, at the Sign of the Cornfield, BOSTON.

[*The Particulars of which, for want of Room, we are oblidg'd to defer till next Week.*]

William Gale

HAS juſt received in the Ship Thomas, Capt. Callahan, from LONDON.

A handſome Aſſortment of Engliſh

and India GOODS, which he will ſell very low for Caſh only, at his Shop oppoſite the Poſt-Office, in Cornhill, Boſton, viz.

MUFFS and Tippets, Ermine Trimmings, plain and flower'd Sattins, a large Aſſortment of figur'd Modes, flower'd and ſpotted Lawns, Cambricks and Lawns, doubled Camblets, coloured Crapes, plain Gauzes, Queens net dreſt ditto, figured Silk Gauzes, black Velvet Collars, Womens white unglaz'd Kid and Lamb Gloves; a large Aſſortment of Winter Gloves, for Men and Women, beſt Cap Wier, beſt Lambſkins for Surtouts, with Buttons and Binding, with a Number of other Articles, too many for an Advertiſement.

Choice FLOUR

To be Sold by JOHN ERVING, jun.

At his Store in Kilby-Street.

Loſt between Cambridge and

Boſton, a Stay-Hook ſet with Stones. The Perſon who may find and bring the ſame to the Printers of this Paper ſhall be well rewarded.

Samuel Abbot & Comp^y

HEREBY inform their Cuſtomers, and others, that they have Imported by Capt. SCOTT and SYMMES from LONDON, and the laſt Ships from BRISTOL,

A large Aſſortment of Engliſh and

India GOODS, ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, which will be ſold at the very loweſt Rates, at their Store the Head of Green's Wharff, near the Eaſt End of Faneuil-Hall Market.

ALSO, 5 by 7, 6 8, 7 9, 8 10 } Window Glaſs of Taylor's Make.

Nails, Lead, Shott, Cutlary Ware, &c. &c.

Nathan Frazier

INFORMS his Cuſtomers, and others, that he has imported in the Ships lately arrived from LONDON; a large and very elegant aſſort-ment of Engliſh and India Piece Goods, ſuita-ble for the Fall Trade, which are now ready for Sale at his Store, the Corner of Wing's-Lane, near the Market, BOSTON; all which he is determined to ſell, both by Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

Among his GOODS, are the following.

A Neat aſſortment of faſhionable coloured Broad-Cloths of all prices, with trimmings to match; a fine choice of neweſt faſhion gold and ſilver thread buttons; gold and ſilver vellum, thread, cord, braid, binding & knee-garters, ſilk knee-garters, German and emboſs'd ſerges, plain and knap'd bath beaver; lamb-ſkins, ratteens, frizes, bearſkins, 6-4 coatings whitneys, duffils, whitney ditto, mill'd and common drapery baize, Colcheſter ditto, flannels, ſtript linceys, mill'd ſwanſkin, halfthicks, Yorkſhire plains, a large aſſortment of Devonſhire and Yorkſhire kerſeys, foreſt cloths, Manchester velvets, checks & dimities; black ſilk velvet, and velvet for caps, drawboys, everlaſtings, double camblets, cam-bleteens, ſhiverets, diamentees, ſtarretts, brocaded mon-tareens, worſted grograms, plain and corded venetian poplins, coloured crapes, rich Denmark luſters, grizetts, brelioes, bombazeens, allopeens, brilliants, dorſetteens, ſilk camblet, plain and flower'd ruſſels, worſted damaſk, a prime choice of tammies, durants and callimancoes, hoſiery of all kinds, furniture check with none-ſo-pretties to match, Iriſh linnens & ſheetings, bedticks, dowlaſs, brown-hollands, 7 8, 6-4 & 8-4 huckabuck, Ruſſia linnen and diaper, clouting and napkining damaſk and diaper, diaper and damaſk table cloths, cambrick and lawns, long lawns, book-muſlin, gauzes, cat-gut, plain and ſprigg'd ſattins of moſt colours, ſtriped & brocaded luteſtrings, plain and changeable luteſtrings & mantua ſilks, Engliſh and India damaſks & taffaties, plain and figured modes, rich ſarſnets, broad and narrow perſians, pelongs, a fine aſſortment of gimp & ſnail trimming, cap, blond, bone, trolly and concomb laces, ribbons, ſilk ferrets, ſilk mitts and gloves, worſted ditto, ſilk romals, bandanno, luteſtring, negligee and Barcelona handker-chiefs, cravats, callicoes and chinces, blue & white and red & white copper-plate furniture, with lines & taſſells to match, white cotton counterpains *at the ſterling caſh*, check linnen handkerchiefs, blue & white and red and white ſtamp'd ditto, oznabrige and ticklinburg, Ruſſia and Ravens duck, a good aſſortment of paper hangings, women's maid's & children's pack-thread ſtays, brown buckram, half-ſtiffened ſtays ditto, yellow holland and all ſorts of ſtay trimmings, muffs & tippets, furr trim-mings, Norway doe gloves, ditto lin'd with furr, beſt buff buck ditto, glazed and ſhammy mens womens and youths black lamb ditto, womens and maids beſt kid gloves and mitts, ſampler canvas and crewells, Engliſh brocaded and ſattin ſhoes and clogs, an aſſortment of looking-glaſſes, writing paper, account books, wafers and ſealing-wax, black ſattin and mode hatts, plain and trimm'd chip hats and bonnets, &c. &c.

‡*‡ Cutlery ware of various ſorts; powder, ſhot and flints, allum, copperas, brimſtone, ſalt-petre, 18-inch and 22-inch beſt London pipes, pepper by the bag or ſmaller quantity, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, mace, Engliſh loaf ſugar, Bohea and Hyſon Tea, with a great variety of other articles, too numerous to particularize.

Shopkeepers in Town and Country, may be ſupplied with compleat aſſortments of the above: And thoſe who ſend by Letter, may depend on being as well uſed, as if preſent in Perſon.

All Perſons that have any Demands

on the Eſtate of William Prentice, of Cambridge, dece-as'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts; and all who are indebted are deſired to ſettle the ſame with Abraham Watſon, Jun. Executor, and Mary Prentice, Executrix, of ſaid Eſtate.

Cambridge, Sept. 18, 1771.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Burrough from New-Haven. Boſworth from Canſo. Smith from Halifax. Shepherd from Madeira. Green from Turks-Iſland and St. Lucia. Haynes from St. Kitts. Kirkwood from New-Caſtle. Scott, Chambers, Symmes and Calahan from London.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt,
Eleven Whites. One Black.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Five.

High Water at BOSTON *for this preſent Week.*

Monday,	16 min. after 11	Friday,	6 m aft. 7
Tueſday,	0 min. after 12	Saturday,	36 m. af. 7
Wedneſday,	30 m. aft. 12	Lord's Day	22 m. af. 8
Thurſday,	18 min. af. 1	Full Moon	to Day.

To his Grace the Duke of GRAFTON.

My Lord, vid. Ma. 445.

THE profound reſpect I bear to the gracious Prince, who governs this country with no leſs honor to himſelf than ſatisfaction to his ſubjects, and who reſtores you to your rank under his ſtandard, will ſave you from a multitude of reproaches. The attention I ſhould have paid to your failings is involuntarily attracted to the hand that rewards them, and though I am not ſo partial to the royal judgment, as to affirm, that the favour of a King can remove mountains of infamy, it ſerves to leſſen at leaſt, for undoubtedly it divides the burthen. While I remember how much is due to *his* ſacred character, I cannot, with any decent appearance of propriety, call you the meaneſt and baſeſt fellow in the kingdom. I proteſt, my Lord, I do not think you ſo. You will have a dangerous rival, in that kind of fame to which you have hitherto ſo happily directed your ambition, as long as there is one man living, who thinks you worthy of his confidence, and fit to be truſted with any ſhare in his government. I confeſs you have great intrinſic merit; but take care you do not value it too highly. Conſider how much of it would have been loſt to the world, if the King had not graciouſly affixed his ſtamp, and given it currency among his ſubjects. If it be true that a virtuous man, ſtruggling with adverſity, be a ſcene worthy of the Gods, the glorious contention between you and the beſt of Princes deſerves an audience equally reſpectable. I think I already ſee other Gods riſing from the earth to behold it.

But this language is too mild for the occaſion. The King is determined, that our abilities ſhall not be loſt to ſociety. The perpetration and deſcription of new crimes will find employment for us both. My Lord, if the perſons, who have been loudeſt in their profeſſions of patriotiſm, had done their duty to the public with the ſame zeal and perſeverance that I did, I will not aſſert that government would have recovered its dignity, but at leaſt our gracious Sovereign muſt have ſpared his ſubjects this laſt inſult, which, if there be any feeling left among us, they will reſent more than even the real injuries they received from every meaſure of your Grace's adminiſtration. In vain would he have looked round him for another character ſo conſummate as yours. Lord Mansfield ſhrinks from his principles;—his ideas of government perhaps go farther than your own, but his heart diſgraces the theory of his underſtanding.—Charles Fox is yet in bloſſom; and as for Mr. Wedderburne, there is ſomething about him, which even treachery cannot truſt. For the preſent therefore, the beſt of Princes muſt have contented himſelf with Lord Sandwich.—You would long ſince have received your final diſmiſſion and reward; and I, my Lord, who do not eſteem you the more for the high office you poſſeſs, would willingly have followed you to your retirement. There is ſurely ſomething ſingularly benevolent in the character of our Sovereign. From the moment he aſcended the Throne, there is no crime, of which human nature is capable, (and I call upon the Recorder to witneſs it) that has not appeared venial in his ſight. With any other Prince, the ſhameful deſertion of him, in the midſt of that diſtreſs, which you alone had created,—in the very criſis of danger, when he fancied he ſaw the Throne already ſurrounded by men of virtue and abilities, would have out-weighed the memory of all your former ſervices. But his Majeſty is full of juſtice, and underſtands the doctrine of compenſations. He remembers with gratitude how ſoon you had accommodated your morals to the neceſſities of his ſervice;—how chearfully you had abandoned the engagements of private friendſhip, and renounced the moſt ſolemn profeſſions to the public. The ſacrifice of Lord Chatham was not loſt upon him. Even the cowardice and perfidy of deſerting him may have done you no diſſervice in his eſteem. The inſtance was painful, but the principle might pleaſe.

You did not neglect the Magiſtrate, while you flattered the *Man*. The expulſion of Mr. Wilkes predetermined in the Cabinet;—the power of depriving the ſubject of his birthright attributed to a reſolution of one branch of the Legiſlature:—The Conſtitution impudently invaded by the Houſe of Commons;—the right of defending it treacherouſly renounced by the Houſe of Lords:—Theſe are the ſtrokes, my Lord, which, in the preſent reign, recommend to office, and conſtitute a Miniſter. They would have determined your Sovereign's judgment, if they had made no impreſſion upon his heart. We need not look for any other ſpecies of merit to account for his taking the earlieſt opportunity to recall you to his Councils. Yet you have other merit in abundance.—Mr. Hine,—the Duke of Portland,—and Mr. Yorke.—Breach of truſt, R[illegible]y, and M[illegible]r. You would think it a compliment to your gallantry, if I added Rape to the catalogue;—but the ſtile of your amours ſecures you from reſiſtance. I know how well theſe ſeveral charges have been defended. In the firſt inſtance, the Breach of Truſt is ſuppoſed to have been its own reward. Mr. Bradſhaw affirms upon his honour (and ſo may the gift of ſmiling never depart from him!) that you reſerved no part of Mr. Hine's purchaſe-money for your own uſe, but that every ſhilling of it was ſcrupulouſly paid to Governor Burgoyne.—Make haſte, my Lord;—another patent, applied in time, may keep the OAKS in the family.—If not, Birnham Wood, I fear, muſt come to the *Macaroni*.

The Duke of Portland was in life your earlieſt friend. In defence of his property he had nothing to plead, but equity againſt Sir James Lowther, and preſcription againſt the Crown. You felt for your friend; *but the law muſt take its courſe*. Poſterity will ſcarce believe that Lord Bute's ſon-in-law had barely intereſt enough at the Treaſury to get his grant compleated before the General Election.

Enough has been ſaid of that deteſtable tranſaction, which ended in the death of Mr. Yorke. I cannot ſpeak of it without horror and compaſſion.—To excuſe yourſelf, you publicly impeach your accomplice, and to *his* mind perhaps the accuſation may be flattery. But in m[illegible]r you are both principals. It was once a queſtion of emulation, and if the event had not diſappointed the immediate ſchemes of the cloſet, it might ſtill have been a hopeful ſubject of jeſt and merriment between you.

This letter, my Lord, is only a preface to my future correſpondence. The remainder of the ſummer ſhall be dedicated to your amuſement. I mean now and then to relieve the ſeverity of your morning ſtudies, and to prepare you for the buſineſs of the day. Without pretending to more than Mr. Bradſhaw's ſincerity, you may rely upon my attachment, as long as you are in office.

Will your Grace forgive me, if I venture to expreſs ſome anxiety for a man, whom I know you do not love? My Lord Weymouth has cowardice to plead, and a deſertion of a later date than your own. You know the Privy Seal was intended for him; and if you conſider the dignity of the poſt he deſerted, you will hardly think it decent to quarter him upon Mr. Rigby. Yet he muſt have bread, my Lord; or rather, he muſt have wine. If you deny him the cup, there will be no keeping him within the pale of the Miniſtry.

JUNIUS.

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Boſton, Sept. 26, 1771. Seth Sweetſer, Stephen Minot, John Savage, } Proprietors Committee

Boſton, Printed, by EDES & GILL.

(1) vid page 538. Vol. 2. (2) murder. 535. 550 (1) Robery. vid account of his Death page 94-110 Vol 3.